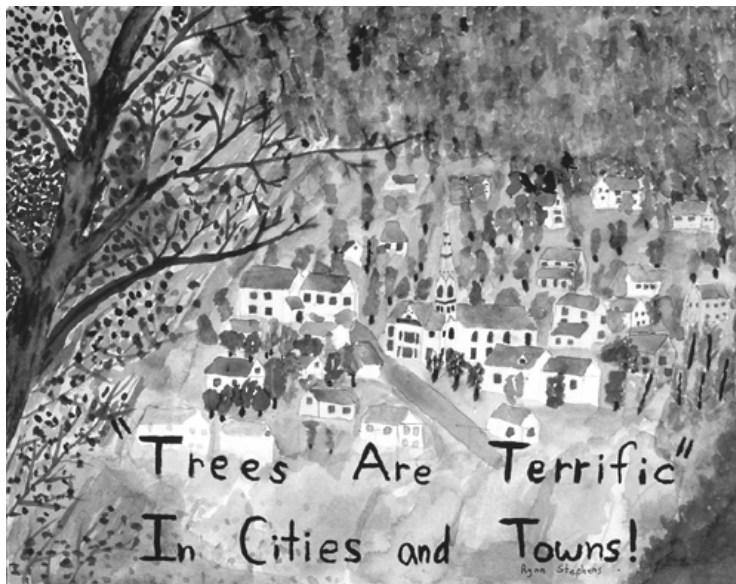


Wisconsin Poster Wins National

by Dick Rideout
DNR Bureau of Forestry

Since 1993, Wisconsin 5th graders have been participating in the National Arbor Day Foundation's Arbor Day poster contest. The DNR sponsors this contest in Wisconsin, and each year one poster is selected as the state winner and submitted to the national competition. Each year, despite artwork worthy of much older students, some other entry wins the national ... until now.



The National Arbor Day Foundation's grand prize winning poster by Ryan Stephens, Almond, WI.

Ryan Stephens, a 5th grader at Almond-Bancroft School in Almond, in Portage County, won our statewide 1998 Arbor Day poster contest. His beautiful watercolor, depicting this year's contest theme, "Trees are Terrific... In Cities and Towns," was selected as the best of 76 school entries representing approximately 1500 individual student posters. Ryan's poster was submitted to the national contest and won the competition, beating out entries from 43 states and the District of Columbia.

As national winner, Ryan, his family and his teacher were flown to the National Arbor Day Foundation in Nebraska City, Nebraska for an award ceremony on April 24, 1998 - Arbor Day. Ryan rode in the Arbor Day parade and signed posters for the other dignitaries at the celebration. He was awarded a \$500 savings bond and his teacher received \$200 for curriculum materials. Ryan's artwork will be made into a full-sized color poster and 8000 copies will be distributed nationally.

As state winner, Ryan was awarded a plaque and a \$100 savings bond at the state award ceremony at the

state capitol on May 8th. These awards were provided by the Wisconsin Arborist Association, the contest co-sponsor.

Governor Tommy Thompson recognized Ryan with a proclamation in a special signing ceremony at the state capitol on April 14th. Commending Ryan for his outstanding artwork and achievement, the Governor declared Ryan "one in a million" and asked for a

continued on page 4

1999 Urban Forestry Grants

The DNR urban forestry grant *Intent to Apply* form will be sent out shortly. This is a simple, one-page form that you **must** complete to receive an urban forestry grant application packet. If you are interested in applying for a grant for the 1999 calendar year, complete and send in the form. **The deadline for submitting the Intent to Apply is June 30, 1998.** If you do not submit the Intent to Apply, you will not receive an urban forestry grant application packet!

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**Volume 6,
Number 1**

**Spring
1998**



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Community Profile:

City of Dodgeville

by David Stephenson
DNR South Central Region

A community effort. This phrase best describes the City of Dodgeville's urban forestry program. "We have received tremendous support from all over the community," remarked David Ladd, Dodgeville's tree board chair. "Dodgeville's schools, service organizations, Main Street Foundation, private businesses, state and county agencies and interested citizens have all pitched in over the past five-and-a-half years to make our tree care efforts grow."

This wasn't always the case. In 1992 Dave approached the city leaders about developing an urban forestry program for the city. "Our tree program involved removing trees and not much else," explained Ladd. "We weren't taking care of our trees or replanting any of those lost. We had no idea what trees we had or what condition they were in. We needed a plan for building a program from scratch."

To help sell the program, Dave applied for and received a \$25,000 DNR urban forestry grant on behalf of the city. Additionally, he pledged \$5,000 per year from his family's wood products business, Walnut Hollow, if the city would budget the remaining amount to match the grant. Dave's contributions to Dodgeville's urban forestry program to date total \$25,000.

"Dave has been a tremendous catalyst," noted Mayor Jim McCaulley. "Six years ago we didn't know we needed a tree program. Now it seems like half the community is involved in our urban forestry efforts."

The first item of business was to start a tree board for the city, for which Dave has served as chair since its inception. A consultant was then hired to develop a strategic urban forestry plan. The tree board put together a tree ordinance which the council later passed. High school students completed a public tree inventory, including entering the information into the computer. "These projects helped us get the ball rolling on program development," said Ladd. "They gave us a good foundation on which to build and helped us achieve our first Tree City USA Award."

The tree board also felt that it was important to work on some positive and highly visible projects early on. Working with the Dodgeville Fire Department, Iowa County Board, Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT), the local school district and many private



Photo by David Stephenson, WDNR

citizens, they landscaped the 'Welcome to Dodgeville' community entrance signs and the main intersection in town where US Highway 18 and State Highway 23 meet. This created an awareness of the fledgling tree program and helped develop the board's credibility.

This was only the beginning, however. Since then, the board has continued to tackle a number of projects. In 1994, it worked hard to protect trees during a reconstruction of State Highway 23 through the downtown. It took a lot of research, and a fair amount of crusading, but the ultimate cooperation between the state DOT and the city resulted in only one tree lost to reconstruction. In 1996 and 1997 the city applied for and received grants from Wisconsin Power and Light totaling \$9,000 to plant low-growing trees under power lines. In 1996 they applied for and received another DNR urban forestry grant to help

continued on next page

Community Profile:

Tree City USA:
Since 1993
Tree City Growth
Award: '94, '95, '96
Population: 3800
Street Tree
Population: 754
Street Miles: 29
Number of Parks: 4
Park Acreage: 50.3
Primary Industries:
Lands End
Walnut Hollow
Quality Liquid Feed
Memorial Hospital of
Iowa County
Iowa County Gov't

Program Profile:

Staff:
Jim McCaulley, Mayor
Harry Mumm, Parks
Superintendent
Mike Bisbach, Director
of Public Works
Tree Board:
David Ladd, Chair
Florence Crubaugh
Phylis Erickson
Ed Ganser
Carla Lind
Jim McCaulley
Harry Mumm
Amy Schultz
Gari Walz
Jerry Weier
James Widder
Jodi Zirbel

Heavy Equipment:
Boom truck (for
pruning)
Trailer
Dump truck
Wood & brush chipper

**Average Annual Tree
Budget, 1993-'97:**
\$30,000



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Contributing Editors:

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Don Kissinger	David Stephenson
Tracy Salisbury	John Van Ells

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Town of Wilson's Planning Initiative

by John Van Ells
DNR Southeast Region

The Town of Wilson is located in Sheboygan County along Lake Michigan, and contains some of the best remnants of relatively large undisturbed tracts of native southern mesic forest communities in southeastern Wisconsin. The town has a rich history of preserving the unique forests in the area, both in its town parks and in residential landscapes. Large tracts of white pine, red pine, beech, birch, red oak, hemlock and maple can still be found on properties adjacent to Lake Michigan.

Town of Wilson Park and Forestry Commission member Terrie Cooper, who is also chair of the Sheboygan Area Land Conservancy (SALC) education committee, saw a great opportunity to build a strong partnership between the town and SALC in achieving a common goal. Her proposal, funded by an urban forestry grant, emphasizes the development of a five-year strategic urban forestry plan by the town and an urban forestry public awareness program

encompassing two main goals. First, SALC is to be responsible for the development and implementation of a registry program. Second, the Park and Forestry Commission is to be responsible for the development of a native landscaping demonstration project.

Registry Program

You might ask, what is a registry program? The registry program recognizes private landowners who demonstrate conservation management and stewardship of their land. Jean Tobin, chair of the registry program committee says, "It encourages and honors those landowners who voluntarily protect the natural features of their land and rewards private citizens for their own personal efforts at protecting critical natural resources." The registry program encourages, educates and honors landowners for their stewardship efforts in protecting and restoring native trees and shrubs on their property, maintaining agricultural lands and preserving the cultural heritage of the area. Sites are selected by SALC according to established criteria (see box on



continued on page 4

Dodgeville *continued from page 2*

them complete a management plan and begin implementation of that plan - especially much-needed maintenance on the mature trees in town. Each year the city holds a huge Arbor Day celebration, involving the schools and service organizations in beautifying key areas of the community. Last year, a 'living memorial' program was initiated, and response has been extremely positive. With the various program components now in place, Ladd expects to have the 450 planting sites located in their inventory filled by the year 2000. The City, however, does not simply look at the public areas as the 'urban forest.' They allocated \$2,000 this year toward a new program that encourages and assists homeowners in planting trees in their front yards. "We want everyone to participate in greening Dodgeville," said Ladd, "so we will cost share with homeowners 50% of the cost of up to two trees."

For constant improvements in its urban forestry program, the city has received three Tree City Growth Awards and just reached its five-year Tree City milestone. Mayor McCaulley notes that the changes have been tremendously positive. "Our trees are a source of great community pride," says McCaulley. "People are beginning to realize how important they are to our community's health."

"We've done a lot in the past five years," notes Ladd enthusiastically, "but we have a heck of a lot left to do." Seeing all that has been accomplished in Dodgeville so far, there is little doubt that the tree board, with the help of the community, will do what needs to be done. 🌳



DNR Forester Carol Nielsen (right) presents Dodgeville's first Tree City Award to Tree Board Chair David Ladd (left) and Mayor Jim McCaulley (center).

Photo by David Stephenson, WDNR

Project Profile *continued from page 3*

page 4). In general, the property includes significant woodland and/or wetlands or the property has habitat for plant or animal communities that are native to Wisconsin. Landowners receive a weatherproof plaque, suitable for posting, acknowledging their participation in the registry program. There are no fees for enrolling land in the program.

The SALC registry program has already met several aims specified in the grant proposal. It officially began on January 1, 1997 with the grant award and has enrolled over 25 properties covering 700 acres. "Time

availability to go out and recruit land is our most limiting factor in enrolling more acres," said Tobin. She went on to say, "Since we initiated the registry program, no one has turned us down."

Native Landscaping Demonstration

Development of the native landscaping project in the newly formed town of Wilson office park has been delayed until the spring of 1998, due to a major sewer construction project in a portion of the planting site. Wilson township decided to ask for a grant extension rather than install the plant materials and have them disturbed during the construction process.

Planned for publication in summer 1998, *Native Plant Species for the Sheboygan Area* is a pamphlet comprised of information on trees, shrubs and ground covers native to the Sheboygan area. The pamphlet, written by SALC, will be sold as a fund-raiser and contain information about local and nearby nurseries

featuring such stock. "This will be the first publication of plants native specifically to the Sheboygan area," stated Cooper.

Urban Forestry Strategic Plan

In 1996, under the town of Wilson's direction, a strategic plan task force was formed to identify land use issues and the development of specific strategies for addressing those issues. A recently completed recreation land use study and the urban forestry strategic plan should provide specific goals for addressing critical land use issues facing the town.

The town park and forestry commission chair, James Tobin says, "We need a plan to get other units of local government and citizens to buy into and support it or it'll just sit on the shelf and take up space." He went on to say, "We need to be proactive, not reactive, in our management program for public lands." The 5-year forestry strategic plan will include a tree ordinance for public land and right-of-way management, a subdivision ordinance with landscape planting requirements and management of environmental corridors. Cooper says, "It's critical that the public awareness program precede these efforts so that public support and cooperation can be secured for the implementation of the strategic plan."

Woodlands remaining in the town of Wilson are under increasing pressure from urban development. A recent survey shows urban forestry planning as a top priority over the next five years. Town residents are deeply concerned that the unique character of the town will be lost if annexation and urban development continue in an unplanned way. Cooper says, "Management of private lands will determine whether natural features, water quality, urban forests and wildlife habitat are conserved, maintaining the ecological integrity and beauty that contributes to our quality of life in the town of Wilson." 🌿

SALC Registry Program Criteria for Woodlands

- 🌿 Woodland is characterized by three tiers of growth: canopy, understory and ground cover.
- 🌿 Landowner is committed to the protection and preservation of the unique native characteristics of the land.
- 🌿 Landowner encourages wildlife by enhancing, providing and encouraging native habitat.
- 🌿 Landowner encourages the native restoration and maintenance of the land. This encouragement may be active, passive or a combination of both.
- 🌿 Aware of the interconnection of all living things, the landowner uses pesticides and herbicides sparingly and judiciously—or, preferably, not at all.
- 🌿 Usually, one-half acre is the minimum area for a woodland.

Poster *continued from page 1*

personally signed copy of the poster. Ryan happily agreed.

The Arbor Day poster contest for 5th graders is an annual event with contest and curriculum materials going out to all Wisconsin public and private elementary schools in October. It's a great way to get kids thinking about trees. Encourage your 5th grade teachers to get involved with the contest. It's fun, it's educational and who knows, it might end with a trip to the Arbor Day Foundation! For more information, contact your regional urban forestry coordinator (see p.16). 🌿



Governor Tommy Thompson commends Ryan Stephens for his winning poster. Looking on are (l to r) Darrell Bazzell, DNR Deputy Secretary; Mary Bratz, Ryan's mother; Gene Francisco, Acting Chief State Forester.

Photo by Bob Queen, WDNR.

Volunteer Job Description

Recruiting and retaining volunteers can be challenging! Although conventional wisdom suggests that no willing volunteer should ever be turned away, opening the door to anybody and everybody can result in workers who lack commitment, drop out quickly or are simply not suited for the job. One way to improve the success of a recruitment effort is to provide a written job description. Putting a job in writing helps potential volunteers understand the nature of the job and determine for themselves whether they would be a good match. Written job descriptions also convey the message that the work is important!

References and Resources:

- Bock, L. and K. Fedor. 1996. *Building Effective Partnerships in Small Communities*. Citizen Forestry Support System.
- Grey, G.W. 1993. *A Handbook for Tree Board Members*. The National Arbor Day Foundation.
- Himanga, K.M., etal. 1996. *Community Outreach Manual*. Twin Cities Tree Trust.
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Sample Job Description for a Tree Board Member

Adapted from the Twin Cities Tree Trust *Community Outreach Manual*

Title:	• tree board member	Duties and Responsibilities:	• develop and implement a community tree management plan • recommend program policy, direction and budget • monitor and evaluate the tree management program • represent citizenry on local tree issues • advocate community trees and their management • attend monthly tree board meetings (approx. 3 hrs. per month) • spend additional time as needed on tree board related matters (approx. 4 hrs. per month)
Purpose:	• oversee a program of community tree management and foster tree awareness	Compensation:	• training and travel expenses are reimbursed
Reports to:	• public works director	Terms:	• three-year mayoral appointment
Job Requirement:	• a belief that trees are an important component of our community infrastructure		
Qualifications:	• a positive attitude • good communications skills • ability to work with others		

Urban Forestry Team Honored



Photo by Bob Manwell, WDNR

The Department of Natural Resources has honored Forestry's urban forestry working group with the S.W. Welsh Superior Accomplishment Award. This annual award is presented to a work unit or committee that has produced outstanding work in the forestry program as a team. The urban forestry working group was selected for its teamwork in developing and managing the department's urban forestry assistance effort. 🌿



The team, pictured at left, includes (l to r) John Van Ells, Kim Sebastian, Don Kissinger, Chief State Forester Charlie Higgs who presented the award, Dave Stephenson, Cindy Casey and Dick Rideout. Peter-Jon Rudquist, the former Northeast region urban forestry coordinator, was also honored in absentia.

Freeman Maple - (*Acer x freemanii*)

by Don Kissinger
DNR West Central Region

Native To: Anywhere that silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) are found growing together. Freeman maple is a naturally occurring hybrid between these two species. Through clonal cuttings and grafts many cultivars have been developed. Its range is primarily east of the Mississippi River from southern Wisconsin through Illinois and Indiana up to New York and New Brunswick.

It is named after Oliver M. Freeman, a plant breeder with the USDA, who successfully crossed the two species in 1933 at the National Arboretum in Washington DC.

Both red & silver maples are polyploid species, meaning they have a differing number of chromosomes. Red maple typically has twice as many chromosomes as silver, thus more red maple traits show up in the hybrid's progeny. Since the hybrids and the two parent species can grow in the same area, the opportunity for backcrossing or *introgression* is limitless over time. Due to this backcrossing, a hybrid population with varying traits will result, thus there may be few distinguishing characteristics to define this tree in nature.

Mature Height*: 40 - 70'

Spread*: 20 - 40'

Form: Narrow to broad oval.

Growth Rate*: Typically 2/3 the growth of silver maple.

Foliage: Five-lobed, simple leaf.

Fall Color: None to yellow, orange-red and red.

Flowers: Yellow to red flowers in early spring, but inconspicuous on some cultivars.

Fruit: Varies. If present, samaras are usually 2 the size of silver maple's.

Bark: Gray and smooth until 8" diameter, then turns rough, darkening with age.

Site Requirements: Prefers full sun, can tolerate partial shade. Tolerates a broader range of soil pH, not as finicky as red maple. Adapts well to rich, well drained soils, but can also handle heavier soils.

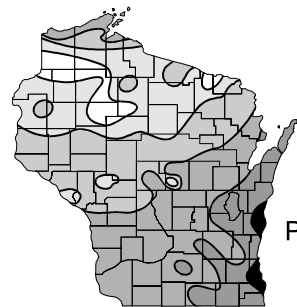
Hardiness Zone: 3 - 8

Insect & Disease Problems: Potato leafhopper is known to be a problem during nursery production. Leaf galls also occur, but are only an aesthetics problem.



Photo by Henry Gerhold, Penn State Univ.

Leaves of the 'Autumn Blaze' Freeman maple



3a 3b 4a 4b 5a 5b

Plant Hardiness Zones for Wisconsin

*Urban tree size and growth rate vary considerably and are strongly controlled by site conditions.

Suggested Applications: Wide planting areas, parkland situations. Even though branching is better than silver maple, it is not as strong limbed as an oak or sugar maple. Some cultivars hold fall color up to a month. Good for areas where large trees are desired quickly. Tolerates more alkaline areas where true red maples struggle.

Limitations: Some cultivars may be weak wooded and grow too large for boulevard use due to exposed roots. Bark can be thin and easily damaged. Not tolerant of high soil pH. Avoid fall planting in Wisconsin, due to the tree's inability to regenerate roots during that time of year.

Comments: Adapts well over a wide range of climate and soils, from wet to dry. Cultivars range from seed bearing to seedless. This tree will no doubt have an increasing number of cultivars developed as it is perfected. Freeman maple cultivars are

continued on next page



Photo by Henry Gerhold, Penn State Univ.

'Autumn Blaze' Freeman maple

Superior's Planning is Superior

Urban Forestry Tree Board members in Superior are really excited that their proposed strategic plan sailed through the common council approval process in February. After a solid year of hard work by the seven-member citizen group, *The Strategic Action Plan for the Urban Forest of the City of Superior* was unanimously approved on February 17th. City Council President Tom Fennessey commented, "This is an excellent example of citizens working with city employees." He commended the group for the time and effort they put into the plan.

City Forester Mary Morgan thinks the Superior planning process is different from other communities for several reasons. "Our urban forestry regional coordinator, Cindy Casey, really encouraged us to develop a custom plan, something specific to Superior and its needs," Morgan said. The tree board hired a community planner, Dick Krier of RLK-Kuusisto, Ltd., of the Twin Cities area, to assist in developing the plan. RLK, in turn, subcontracted with Kunde

Company, Inc., forestry consultants, who provided expertise in forming an impression of Superior's urban forest.

Dick Krier introduced several new elements to the planning process. First, Krier and Steve Nichols of Kunde Company came to Superior sporting a video camera. They took six hours of footage (on city streets, at city entrances and in the city rights-of-way) in an effort to show the board true images of Superior's tree resource. Krier then conducted interviews with the Urban Forestry Tree Board and key city staff (from the engineering division, the street division and the parks division tree crew). The survey was designed to determine both the problems of the urban forest and potential opportunities for it. Next, the tree board developed four broad goals for Superior: increase tree stocking levels, provide education about the importance of the tree resource, maintain the urban forest and monitor the urban forest. The board then developed a series of strate-

continued on page 13



Freeman maple *continued from page 6*

intriguing and should be planted in small numbers to assess their performance over time. Today's current practice of propagating trees from cuttings has eliminated the previous graft incompatibility situations.

Common Cultivars: 'Armstrong' - Narrow columnar habit; light gray bark; can handle high pH better than other cultivars; good urban tree for tight spots near pavement; typical silver maple foliage, fine textured with subdued yellow fall color.

'Celebration' - Upright branching, uniform growth and strong crotch angles; silver maple shaped leaves; dense foliage, which is reportedly disease resistant; fall color is yellow with a red margin; seedless.

'Scarlet Sentinel' - Vigorous growth extending into fall; upright narrow structure. Some years has red fall color, other years yellow.


'Autumn Blaze' - Exhibits the drought tolerance of silver maple and dependable orange-red fall color of red maple; nearly seedless; upright form; most widely sold cultivar.

'Marmo' - Upright narrow oval to 70' high and 40' wide; leaves more closely resemble silver maple than red maple; fall color is a maroon-red mixed with yellow, green or both.

'Indian Summer' - Develops a bright rosy red fall color early in the season and even on young stock; has oval to rounded crown; long internodes create open branched look; in Canada it goes by 'Morgan'.

'Firedance' - A fairly new cultivar listed in the Bailey

catalog as *rubrum*, but is actually *x freemanii*. Has an oval shape; medium sized tree; outstanding early brilliant red fall color; very cold hardy, as it was developed in northern Minnesota.

(Special thanks for information provided by Darrell Kromm, Reeseville Ridge Nursery; Kris Bachtell, Morton Arboretum; Mike Yanny, Johnson's Nursery; and Ed Hasselkus, professor emeritus, UW-Madison.) 

What Damaged this Tree?

by Kim Sebastian
DNR Southeast Region



Photo by John Van Ellis, WDNR

Turn to page 15 to find out...

Downtown Business Districts

by Tracy Salisbury
DNR Northeast Region

According to a study by American Forests, downtown trees live an average of thirteen years while residential trees live an average of 37. These statistics should not surprise us. The downtown business district is a stressful place for trees to live. Air pollution, deicing salts, large trees in small box-outs or planters, and poor soils are just a few of the pressures downtown trees face. But we continue to plant trees in an environment where the odds are stacked against survival. Why?

The answer is simple: trees soften the harsh urban environment. They provide color, warmth and character to the hardscape of buildings, sidewalks and streets. Trees complement a downtown, creating an attractive and inviting environment.



Photo by Dick Rideout, WDNR

Trees complement a downtown, creating an interesting, attractive and inviting environment.

Harsh Downtown Conditions

It is important to look at the reasons why the life of a downtown tree is so short. In most situations there is a sidewalk from the street curb to the building fronts. Under that paved surface, you may find highly compacted, infertile and/or contaminated soil, with inadequate pore space, aeration and drainage which severely limit root growth. Trees may decline due to too much or too little water, reflective heat from surrounding surfaces, windiness due to the funneling effect of tall buildings, vandalism, air pollution or inadequate soil volume. Severe pruning or topping may occur when trees interfere with overhead utilities, signs and lights. Poorly maintained tree grates and guards can sometimes cause girdling problems as trees increase in diameter.

Site Design

The goal of a successful design should be to complement and enhance the surrounding hardscape, not hide it. Effective designs involve planning for the needs of people, businesses and automobiles as well

continued on next page



Photo by Dick Rideout, WDNR

If space permits, plant trees in groups rather than in individual box-outs.

Upcoming Events

August 2-5 - International Society of Arboriculture Annual Conference and Trade Show, Birmingham, England. Contact: ISA, 217-355-9411.

August 25 - Wisconsin Arborist Association Summer Conference and Climbing Championship, Olin Turville Park, Madison, WI. Contact: Dave Stephenson, 608-275-3227.

September 28-30 - Society of Municipal Arborists Annual Meeting, St. Louis, MO. Contact: Rob Emmit, 314-301-1500 ext 2236.



as for trees. The placement of greenery is crucial. It must not interfere with pedestrian traffic, building entrances, street signs and lights. Be flexible with tree placement. Rigid spacing of trees is sometimes necessary or desirable from the aesthetic standpoint, but can lead to user conflicts.

Variable spacing, as well as mixture of species and tree sizes, can add interest and aesthetic appeal to a downtown area.

The right tree in the right place is a must for a successful downtown planting. Not only do the trees have to survive the harsh environment, but they must also complement their surroundings. Characteristics such as height, crown spread and branching patterns should be taken into consideration. A honeylocust, with its light, airy crown, might be a good choice where partial blockage of a sign is unavoidable. Other things to avoid are trees that produce large amounts of messy litter or have insect and disease problems. These can cause slick pavement, blocked drains or be tracked into businesses.

Who should be involved with the planning process? The team should include an arborist, landscape architect and an engineer, for obvious reasons. Input from business owners is also important. They may have concerns about trees blocking their signs and windows, or interfering with their storefront awnings. By including the owners in the planning process, their issues can be addressed. This may lead to an active role on their part in the care of the trees.

Planting Options - Above and Below Ground

Planting in Box-outs: Box-outs, sidewalk pits or "concrete coffins" are different terms describing planting cutouts in the sidewalk, completely surrounded by concrete; typically a 4' x 4' hole. It is important to keep in mind that the size of the box-out

will ultimately limit the size of the tree. Engineering specifications for soil underlaying sidewalks are not consistent with tree root growth. Dr. Nina Bassuk of

Cornell University has developed a soil planting medium that meets engineering specifications for compaction under sidewalks, yet allows for substantial root travel through the soil. This material is not intended for the primary growing medium in the box-out, but for the 'breakout zone' under the sidewalk.

Installation of irrigation and drainage systems are recommended to meet the moisture requirements of trees. Soil contamination due to the accumulation of deicing salt can be reduced by constructing salt lips around edges of box-outs. Root barriers can be installed to force roots to grow deeper to prevent

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Containers are expensive and require a high degree of maintenance.

Photo by Dick Rideout, WDNR

9

Deadlines and Datelines

- ☛ **May 31, 1998** - Tree seedling ordering deadline for the National Tree Trust's *Community Tree Planting* and *America's Treeways* programs. For more information contact the National Tree Trust: 1-800-846-8733.
- ☛ **June 30, 1998** - An Intent to Apply form must be sent to your regional urban forestry coordinator if you wish to receive an application packet for a 1999 DNR urban forestry grant.
- ☛ **October 1, 1998** - Deadline to apply for the National Tree Trust's monetary grants for nonprofit [501(c)(3)] tree organizations. Application materials will be available in late May. For more information, or to receive an application, write the National Tree Trust, 1120 G St, NW, Suite 770, Washington, D.C. 20005 or call 1-800-846-8733. 🌿

Events, cont.

September 28-30 - Financing the Urban Forest National Conference, Nebraska City, NE. Contact: National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655.

October 5-7 - Trees, People and the Law National Conference, Nebraska City, NE. Contact: National Arbor Day Foundation, 402-474-5655.

November 5-6 - Tree Care Industry Expo, Baltimore, MD. Contact: National Arborist Association, 603-673-3311. 🌿

If there is a meeting, conference, workshop or other event you would like listed here, please contact Dick Rideout at (608) 267-0843 with the information.

Downtown Planting *continued from page 9*

sidewalks from lifting, but they are not always effective.

Planting in Containers: In situations where box-outs are not an option, aboveground containers or planting pots may be used. This option is expensive and requires a high degree of maintenance. Frequent monitoring of soil moisture is important - it does not take long to deplete soil moisture in containers. Just as insufficient water is a problem, too much water can be a problem in containers

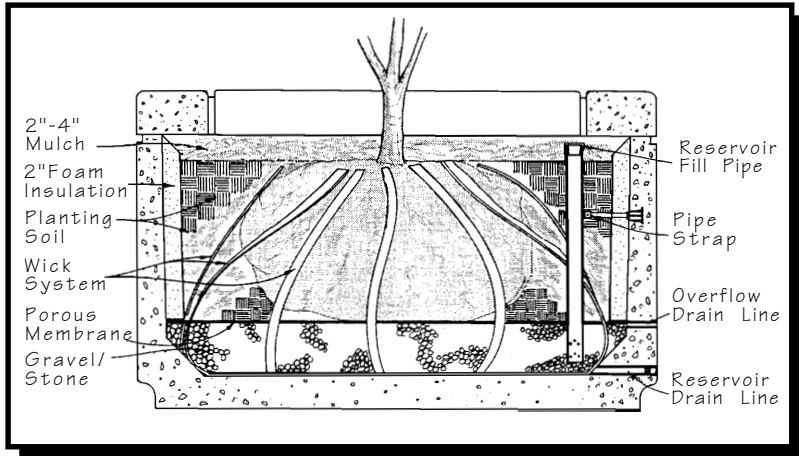


Figure 1. Aboveground planter design. (Courtesy of Wausau Tile, Inc.)

Temperature extremes also need to be taken into consideration. Low temperatures in the winter can cause extensive root injury. The City of Milwaukee uses planters that are specifically designed to help eliminate these problems. These planters have a water reservoir and wicking system to lengthen the irrigation cycle, drainage to prevent waterlogging, insulation to minimize temperature extremes and fork lift channels (see figure 1).

Shared Space or Expanded Tree Wells: The best design for tree survival and vigor is to plant trees in groups rather than in individual box-outs. The roots will spread over a larger area and the environment will be more consistent in terms of soil temperature and moisture. If a wall or curb barrier separates the area from the sidewalk, soil compaction will be reduced and

soil aeration improved. Above ground, the canopies will protect each other from wind and sun.

One of the drawbacks of expanded tree wells is the reduced amount of walkable sidewalk surface. The use of vaulted systems can alleviate this problem by suspending the sidewalk over the soil (see figure 2). The trees will look like they are in individual box-outs, when actually they are planted in a shared space underneath the sidewalk.

Tree Protection

Tree grates: These are iron covers that fit over the top of box-outs. Tree grates are attractive, increase the amount of walkable sidewalk surface and may help avoid soil compaction problems. When selecting grates, make sure they are expandable so inner rings can be removed as the trees grow in diameter. It is very important to inspect grates on a yearly basis to keep them from girdling trees. Another thing to take into consideration is the width of the slots. They should be narrow enough to prevent high-heeled shoes from getting caught or creating other tripping hazards.

Paving blocks: Dry-laid pavers work well because they conform to the slight grade change from the pavement up to the tree and they also allow air and water to penetrate to the roots. They are also easy to remove as the tree increases in diameter.

Tree trunk guards: These are designed to protect the trunks of young trees from vandals, car doors and other hazards in the downtown area. Annual inspection

continued on next page

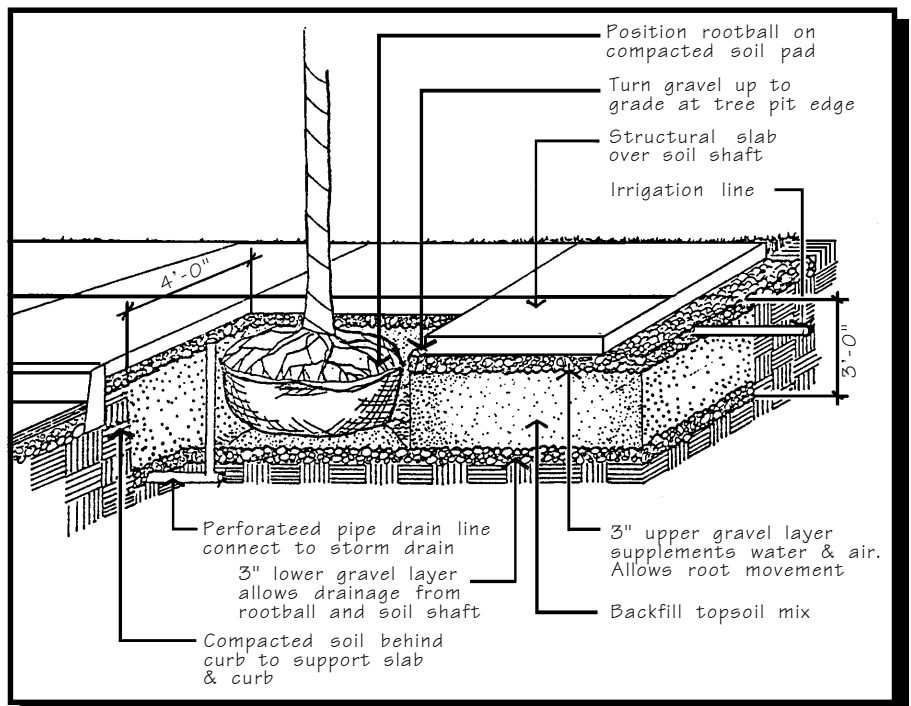


Figure 2. Vault systems can provide high-quality root space underneath pavement. (Drawing courtesy of J. Urban. Reprinted with permission from the International Society of Arboriculture.)

tion of guards is necessary to prevent mechanical damage to trees. A strong wind and a loose guard can girdle a tree in just a few weeks.

the year. After an initial spring cleanup and repair, each tree is inspected once every two weeks and appropriate maintenance performed.



Photo by Dick Rideout, WDNR

When selecting grates, make sure they are expandable so inner rings can be removed as the trees grow in diameter.

Maintenance

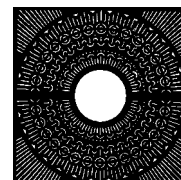
Simply stated, downtowns are high maintenance sites. To sustain healthy downtown trees, a community needs to commit time and money for adequate tree maintenance. The Milwaukee Bureau of Forestry has developed a maintenance program to ensure the survival, growth and continued health of their downtown trees. Their maintenance program includes watering, fertilizing, pruning, weed and pest control, injury repair and trash pickup, grate, guard, mulch, and guying maintenance. A one-person crew is used for all day-to-day tree maintenance six months out of

Summary

Trees can be a tremendous asset to a downtown area. But a word of advice, if you do not have room to plant a tree – don't. Not every site is suitable for trees. Planting in the wrong site may cause more problems in the long run. Shrubs, flowers and hanging baskets can add color, warmth and character in a small amount of space.

References and Resources:

American Forests. 1991. *Planting New Life in the City*. Urban Forests 11(2):10-17.
 Watson, G.W. and E.B. Himelick. 1997. *Principles and Practice of Planting Trees and Shrubs*. International Society of Arboriculture.
 National Arbor Day Foundation. 1989. *The Right Tree for the Right Place*. Tree City USA Bulletin No. 4.
 National Arbor Day Foundation. 1993. *How to Prevent Tree/Sign Conflicts*. Tree City USA Bulletin No. 11.
 Schein, R. 1993. *Street Trees: A Manual for Municipalities*. TreeWorks, State College, PA. 🌿



Suggested species for sidewalk "box-outs":

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Japanese tree lilac | 4. Amur maple | 7. Pacific Sunset maple (<i>Acer truncatum</i> x <i>Acer platanoides</i>) |
| 2. Redspire callery pear | 5. Columnar Norway maple | 8. Ginkgo |
| 3. Honeylocust | 6. Kentucky coffeetree | |

Suggested species for containers:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hedge maple | 3. Amur chokecherry | 5. Serviceberry |
| 2. Japanese tree lilac | 4. Amur maple | 6. Shubert chokecherry* |

*Does well in shady sites.

Note: These species may not be appropriate for the entire state. Please check with local arborists or urban foresters to determine which trees are hardy for your area.

UF Grants *continued from page 1*

The Intent to Apply form asks for your name, address and phone number, a description of the project you are thinking about and the amount of funding you think you may need. The purpose of the form is to encourage people to think about possible urban forestry projects **before** the application deadline and to help our coordinators better assist you in project development, cost estimation and application writing.

Even though the Intent to Apply deadline is June 30th, projects need not be fully developed at that time. In

fact, it may be just an idea, and you have no clue how much it will cost or how to get it done. The Intent to Apply will get you an application packet, however, and you'll have until October 30, 1998 to submit your application. Also be aware that submitting an Intent to Apply does not in any way obligate you to apply for a grant.

If you are mailed this newsletter, you will be mailed an Intent to Apply form, so keep an eye out. If you have questions, contact your regional urban forestry coordinator (see p.16). 🌿

Organization Profile:

Forest Industry Safety Training Alliance (FISTA)

by Don Kissinger
DNR West Central Region

It all started in 1989 when a group of Wisconsin loggers and other industry representatives identified a critical need for logger safety, awareness and training. After several meetings, this group formed the Forest Industry Safety & Training Alliance, Inc. (FISTA), a nonprofit organization governed by a 15-member board of directors.

FISTA, located in Rhinelander, WI, went into full operation in 1991, with seed money from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The first part of FISTA's motto, "We bring the training to you", identifies the organization's focus - on site training. FISTA has three field trainers on staff who conduct programs throughout the Midwest.

FISTA was originally formed to address high accident rates among Wisconsin loggers, but other groups soon came knocking. FISTA received so many requests from urban and community areas around the state that it applied for and received Wisconsin DNR urban forestry grants to conduct programs more fitting for arborists. As a result, FISTA has conducted nearly 200 chain saw safety seminars reaching approximately 2,500 city, county, township, state and commercial arborists throughout the Midwest.

These seminars are not the typical classroom style, but have approximately four hours of outside, hands-on instruction at the participants' work site. Instructors perform demonstrations and then encourage students to practice the new techniques with the equipment. In addition to equipment handling, the seminars cover other topics such as OSHA and state regulations, personal protective equipment, first aid kits, and proper saw maintenance and sharpening to enable safe work in and among trees.

In order to meet the needs of a variety of groups that are requesting service, FISTA has initiated several different programs and is continually expanding its services. Some of these programs include:

Forest Industry


Safety Training

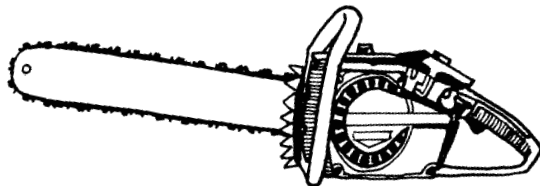
Alliance, Inc.

- ❖ Logger Chain Saw Training
- ❖ Mechanized Safety Training
- ❖ Log Truck Driver Training
- ❖ Municipal/Tree Service Chain Saw Training
- ❖ Landowner/Casual User Chain Saw Training
- ❖ Advanced Chain Saw Training (4 days)
- ❖ High School & College Class Training
- ❖ First Aid/CPR Training
- ❖ Ergonomics Training
- ❖ Spills Management Training

Besides the training programs, FISTA has created three videos to help lessen injuries in the arboricultural field. The videos, which run from 15 to 25 minutes in length, include: "Body Mechanics for Arborists," "Chain Saw Safety, Maintenance and Operation" and their most current work "Carpal Tunnel/Upper Extremities Disorders." An urban forestry worker training guide is also in the works.

Another important service that has proven invaluable is FISTA's toll free number, 1-800-551-2656. This number is not only for communities, counties and tree services to schedule training, but also to receive up-to-date safety information. A monthly newsletter, *FISTA Update*, is published to address accident prevention, first aid, new OSHA regulations, upcoming events and other forestry safety related topics.

The final part of FISTA's motto, "Nothing is more important than safety," drives all of what FISTA does. Should your group, school or community be interested in any of these programs, give FISTA a call. 



The Idea Exchange...

Compiled by John Van Ells
DNR Southeast Region

The Park Market

The Park People of Milwaukee County, Inc., a nonprofit friends group of the Milwaukee County park system has developed a successful program called The Park Market to provide gifts for Milwaukee County Parks. An individual can designate that their donation go for items such as flowers, books, park benches or recreation equipment, but the majority of

designated funds go toward the purchase of trees. The trees range in cost from \$55 to \$135. An individual can donate the entire amount or partial funds towards the tree of their choice. As a gift to a favorite park for a favorite person, a tree is a lasting tribute for an anniversary, birthday, as a memorial or just for the love of parks. *Info: The Park People at 414/332-PARK (7275).* 🌳

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Does your community or organization have an idea, project or information that may be beneficial to others? Please let your Regional Urban Forestry Coordinator know. We will print as many of these as we can.

If you see ideas you like here, give the contact person a call. They may be able to help you in your urban forestry efforts.

Superior *continued from page 7*

gies to accomplish the four main goals. The process included the use of a "Decision Tree," which allowed the plan to be organized around priorities. A Strategy Development Worksheet was used so that board members could consider the cost, impact, relevance and priority of each strategy. Because the goals seemed to be a "slam dunk," the board decided to test the strategies (for achieving the goals) with the public. "The strategies are the really beefy part of the plan," said Morgan. "We felt the 'how to do it' part of the plan deserved the scrutiny of the community."

The tree board selected three meeting formats to generate public feedback on the strategies. Board members hosted each meeting. In the first instance, they turned to the people who actually do the work in public spaces: the city tree crew, the superintendent of parks and recreation, the administrative engineer and the superintendent of streets. These key city staff had a unique perspective on getting the work done and saving money. One of their suggestions was to create a city nursery for tree stock.

A second meeting was held with citizen leaders at the invitation of the mayor of Superior. People from each of the following disciplines were invited: educational institutions, service clubs, neighborhood organizations, garden clubs/nursery professionals, industry/utilities, business owners/developers, contractors/commercial property owners and environmentalists. The board went so far as to telephone each party extending a personal invite. Naturally this meeting generated an excellent turnout and interesting feedback. Finally, a third meeting was open to the general public. The small group that attended felt comfortable enough to express their concerns regarding city trees. Each group recommended revisions to the originally proposed strategies which the tree board carefully analyzed at subsequent meetings. The public feedback was invaluable. According to board member Ann Stock, "That input

made a huge difference in the quality of the final product." Stock, an educator with experience in strategic planning, was "most impressed with the opportunity to bring in lots of voices from the community like public works staff and neighborhood residents. They sometimes had opposing views but they tried to find solutions," she said. Stock was a main presenter of the plan to the common council. Council members had earlier expressed concern about tree removal during annual sidewalk reconstruction. Stock pointed out that one of the strategies calls for "developing a system to save existing trees and plant new trees in conjunction with street and sidewalk improvement programs."

The plan is the springboard for a formal urban forestry program in Superior, the first ever, according to Morgan. "We now have a blueprint for what to do next," she added. The Goals and Strategies section of the strategic plan reads like a work plan for each of the next five years. Tasks, time frames and responsible parties have been developed on a grid. Further, one of the strategies invites monitoring the success of the plan itself.

The Strategic Action Plan for the Urban Forest of the City of Superior was paid for with assistance from a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources urban forestry grant. 🌳



Members of the Wisconsin Urban Forestry Council explore the 4500 Superior Municipal Forest on a tour led by Superior City Forester Mary Morgan.

Photo by Mary Morgan, City of Superior, WI



Congratulations Wisconsin Tree Cities!

The National Arbor Day Foundation has announced its Tree City USA certifications for 1997. Wisconsin has 118 Tree Cities this year, a new state record! Tree City USA is an excellent goal to strive for when starting a community forestry program. It recognizes those communities that have a fundamental commitment to managing their trees.

Our congratulations go out to the following Wisconsin communities that have met the Tree City USA standards:

Adams	Delavan	Jackson	Monticello	Stevens Point
Allouez	DePere	Kaukauna	Mount Horeb *	Stoughton
Amherst *	Dodgeville	Kenosha	Neenah	Sturgeon Bay
Antigo	Eau Claire	Kimberly	New Glarus	Sun Prairie
Appleton	Edgar	La Crosse	New London	Theresa
Ashwaubenon	Elm Grove	Lake Geneva	Niagara	Thorp
Baraboo	Fitchburg *	Lake Mills	Oconomowoc	Tomahawk
Beaver Dam	Fond du Lac	Little Chute	Oshkosh	Two Rivers
Belgium	Fontana	Lodi	Paddock Lake	Verona
Beloit	Fort Atkinson	Madison	Pittsville	Waterford *
Black River Falls	Fort Mc Coy	Madison Twnshp	Plover	Waterloo
Bloomer	Fox Point	Manitowoc	Plymouth	Watertown
Brown Deer *	Fredonia	Marinette	Port Washington	Waukesha
Burlington	Fremont	Marshfield	Portage	Waupaca
Cambria	Gilman	Mayville	Rice Lake	Wausau
Cedarburg	Grafton	Medford	Ripon	Wauwatosa
Chenequa	Green Bay	Menasha	River Falls	West Allis
Chilton	Greendale	Menomonie	Rosendale *	West Bend
Chippewa Falls	Greenfield	Mequon	Saukville	Weyauwega
Clintonville	Hartford	Merrill	Seymour	Whitefish Bay
Combined Locks	Hillsboro	Middleton	Shawano	Whitewater
Cottage Grove	Horicon	Milwaukee	Sheboygan	Wisconsin Rapids
Cudahy	Howard	Monona	Shorewood	
Delafield *	Iola	Monroe	Sparta	

* indicates new TCUSA

Bold indicates Growth Award

Tree City Growth Awards

The National Arbor Day Foundation honors communities who have gone the extra mile with its Tree City USA Growth Award. The Growth Award recognizes communities who have maintained or increased their tree management budgets, and have made new, additional efforts in one or more of the areas of Education and Public Relations; Partnerships; Planning and Management; or Tree Planting and Maintenance.

This year, 25 Wisconsin communities received the prestigious Growth Award, also a new state record! Congratulations to these honorees:

Appleton	Lake Mills	New Glarus
Ashwaubenon	Lodi	New London
Chilton	Marinette	Seymour
Fort Atkinson	Medford	Stoughton
Greenfield	Menomonie	Theresa
Hartford	Middleton	Two Rivers
Hillsboro	Monticello	Verona
Howard	Neenah	Waupaca
Kenosha		



TREE CITY USA

New Tree Cities

Seven new Wisconsin communities achieved Tree City USA honors in 1997. Congratulations to:

Amherst	Mount Horeb
Brown Deer	Rosendale
Delafield	Waterford
Fitchburg	

White Oaks Needed for Tall Ship!

The mission of the Wisconsin Lake Schooner Education Association (WLSEA) is to reestablish the historical, cultural and environmental bonds between Wisconsin and one of its most valuable natural resources, the Great Lakes. The organization will teach the young and old, including Wisconsin's at-risk and underserved citizens, while serving as a vital resource to Wisconsin's business and tourism industries. Education about the value of our Great Lakes ecosystem and its importance to our culture, and heritage will be a primary focus.

To accomplish this goal, the WLSEA is constructing a traditional Great Lakes schooner. For three centuries, schooners were the primary method of travel throughout the Great Lakes, and many were built in Wisconsin. Sadly, none of the original vessels remain today. The WLSEA aims to forge a link between past and present by not only constructing but operating a modern reproduction of these historic vessels. Once completed, the schooner will be a floating, traveling classroom, a focal point for awareness of the Great Lakes ecosystem and a goodwill ambassador for Wisconsin.

When completed, the Tall Ship will be 137 feet in length with three 95-foot native white pine masts.

The schooner is being constructed from raw materials which have been donated by many generous individuals and companies from throughout the state of Wisconsin. The masts are being donated and blessed by the Menominee Tribal Enterprises and the people of the Menominee Nation. Planks are milled on-site from whole trees, which translates into very little waste and a great deal of wood saved. However, the project is still in need of large amounts of white oak.

A 137-foot ship takes a tremendous amount of wood to complete, and although a substantial amount of lumber has been obtained already, much is still needed. The minimum diameter necessary is 14" and the minimum length is 15', however the majority of logs need to be longer and of greater diameter.

If you have white oak you are willing to donate or know of a source, contact Nicholas Miller, WLSEA, 500 N Harbor Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53202. Phone 414-276-7700. Communities or commercial arborists removing oaks are urged to call. Because WLSEA is a nonprofit organization, any contributions are tax deductible.

The construction of the Wisconsin Lake Schooner has inspired our state to celebrate its confidence in the future with a renewed understanding of our history, heritage and culture. The support of the

schooner is an enviable opportunity, as it will serve as Wisconsin's flagship on the Great Lakes and around the world, establishing a statewide legacy which will endure for generations to follow. 🌿

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Plant a Few Trees

A few years ago, Gen. T. Harrison C. Hobart donated to the city of Chilton a tract of land on the banks of the Manitowoc River to be used for park purposes. On the premises there was a small piece of woodland. The city has each year planted a few additional trees, but *The Times* believes they have not gone far enough in that direction. The season for planting trees is again at hand and so many of our good people have called *The Times*' attention to the park question and asked that on their behalf a word be said in favor of planting several additional trees.

If every citizen would plant a few maples, elms, or other hard wood trees in front of their premises each year, it would be only a short time before our city would excel all other fourth class cities in the state in point of beauty.

C. M. Loring, "father of the Minneapolis park system," in an address delivered at Riverside, California, said: "We all realize," said he, "how much beauty and comfort there is in having our streets lined with trees and yet how many neglect planting them. I doubt if there is one individual here this evening who has not admired the trees on a well planted street, who has not wished that his or her street were similarly shaded, and I know that those of you who formerly lived in New England or northern New York towns often think of the grand elms that sheltered them in their youth and have a desire to sit under their refreshing shade once more, and yet so many build homes and neglect to make them attractive by the use of trees, shrubs, and grass. Fine houses alone do not make a beautiful city. A cottage embowered in trees, with a neat lawn, is more attractive than a palace without them, and a street of cottages which has a border of trees, and each home its lawn and flowers, will soon become an object of interest to residents and visitors." 🌿

Chilton Times newspaper
Saturday, April 13, 1901

From page 7 -

What Damaged This Tree?

Answer:

A stump grinder has many uses in urban and community forestry programs, but this shouldn't be one of them! The trees along this entire street, several blocks long, were irreparably damaged during the installation of new curbs and gutters. 🌿

Do you have pictures of tree damage others ought to know about? Send them to Kim Sebastian (address on page 16) and we'll print them here!